1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

226 masses, that every time the net is dipped into the water and hauled out again, it is full of fish. As stated before, however, the run of *Salmo socialis* 286 does not last more than about seven days. In the years when herring enter the mouths of Koryak rivers, that fish is also quite numerous, but it does not come in such masses as *Salmo socialis*.

227 In Fig. 76, *a* and *b* represent fishing-tackle for catching tom-cod in

Fig. 76, *a* (⅛), *b* (⅛), Fishing-Tackle; *c*, *d*, Ends of *a* and *b* enlarged. Length of rods, 85 cm.

[237] winter through ice-holes in the mouths of rivers and in bays: *a* was obtained in the village Kuel; *b*, in the village Itkana. The fishing-tackle consists of a wooden rod, a wooden or bone handle, a curved tip prettily carved out of reindeer-antler, and a fish-line twisted of thread made of the sinew of the white whale. The fish-line with hook and sinker is passed through a hole made in the upper bone end of the rod (Fig. 76, *c* and *d*). The other end of the line is wound around the projection on the handle, and is paid out as needed; and in this way the angler, without rising from his place or moving the fishing-rod, can pull his line out from the ice-hole, with the fish

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

227 caught.[1] The sinker is now made of lead, and the hook of iron; but in olden times the sinker was of stone, and the hook of bone. Plate XXVIII, Fig. 1, represents a Koryak girl, muffled up in a winter overcoat, sitting with fishing-tackle on a bag spread out by the ice-hole. Near by lie a pile of tom-cod, a club for stunning the fish, and a ladle or shovel for clearing the ice-hole from ice.

[237] In Fig. 77 *a*, is illustrated such a shovel made of deer-antler, and fastened to a stick by means of thongs. The length of the handle enables

Fig. 77. *a* (ɔiiʔɔ). *b* (ɔiiʔɔ). Ice-Scoops. Length 94 cm., 103 cm.

the angler to clear the ice-hole without leaving his position. Fig. 77 *b*, represents a ladle made of the horn of a mountain-sheep, which is sometimes used instead of a shovel. The catch of tom-cod from under ice is particularly abundant in the mouths of rivers in the beginning of winter. Women, girls, and boys engage in angling. Thickly studded with ice-holes, and muffled figures sitting near them, the river presents an odd appearance. At Itkana, in the fall, men too engage in fishing tom-cod, which is then particularly abundant in Itkana Bay.

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Fig. 78 shows a tackle used for the salveline and grayling. The line is twisted of sinew-thread. Another hook used for flounder, cod, and sculpin, has a stone sinker and a bone barb.

226 227 Fig. 79 shows an iron hook (kɪyɪ'ki) for dog-salmon. Its lower end is tied with a strip of skin to a long pole. When the sharp end of the hook has caught the fish, the hook slips off from the pole after the manner of a harpoon, and remains hanging on a long line, the end of which is shown in the illustration. Such hooks are widely used by the Tungus, from whom I believe the Koryak have borrowed them. On Plate XXVII, Fig. 2, is shown a boy with such a hook, on the seashore. A similar hook of smaller size is used by the Koryak for salveline. In olden times the Koryak employed bone hooks and barbed harpoons to catch fish. In excavating ancient underground houses I found fragments of such implements.

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221. The Maritime Koryak build hardly any weirs (ai'pai), nor do they set

[1] A somewhat similar contrivance is found in the fishing-tackle of the Alaskan Eskimo (cf. Nelson, p. 175).

17:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY4 Koryak RY4

Preparation of seines. Korfa Motor-Fishing Station.

Motorized transport (cutters etc.) is widely used in summertime. In winter, dog and reindeer transportation are still important.

The general rise in the material well-being of the collective-farm Koryaks has been reflected in increased consumption of bought food products and other commodities. In the present Koryak diet important places are held by such food products as flour, cereals, sugar and other commodities bought in the local store. In recent years, bought urban-type clothing has become increasingly widespread, but side by side with it the Koryaks retain their national dress, especially their winter dress, which is well adapted to the severe climate of the okrug.

Cultural construction, launched after the organization of the okrug, has achieved marked results. Before the Revolution, the Koryaks were illiterate. In the two parochial schools which existed in the area in 1916 there were only 13 Koryak children. Wide school construction began from the very first years of the Soviet regime. In 1925, schools were opened in a number of villages. The school in the village of Tilichiki was reorganized into a boarding school for children of the nomads.

Before World War II, there were 30 Koryak schools in the okrug; in 1951 there were already 97 primary, seven-year and secondary schools (27 of these were boarding schools).

The personnel for the national schools is trained in the pedagogic school in the village of Tigil'. In the course of its existence, the school has trained more than 100 teachers, including Koryaks. Young Koryak students receive advanced teachers' training in Khabarovsk. A number of graduates of the Khabarovsk Pedagogical Institute work in the schools of the Koryak National Okrug. Among the students of the Department of the Peoples of the Far North at the Herzen Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad there are Koryak students who specialize in the languages, history and economics of the northern peoples.